THE FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

BENATOR MITCHELL PLEADS FOR THE FREE COINAGE OF SILVER. The Big Fight of the Session Begun in the

House-Bepublicans Paving the Way to Unseat Democrats Whose Scats Are Con-tested-Speaker Reed Declares a Quorum Present by Counting the Bemoerats Who Refused to Vote-This Action Denounced by the Democrats as Unprecedented and evolutionary-A Scene of Excitement. WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 .- Among the executive communications presented in the Senate to-day and referred was one from the Secre-

tary of the Navy transmitting the "policy" re ports. The Secretary says that he is perfectly estisfied of the capacity of this country to complets the eight battle ships recommended by the department. As to what is considered an effective navy, the Secretary refers to what he said on that subject in his annual report. The House bill to provide certificates of hon-

erable service to those who have served in the United States Navy or marine corps, who have lost their certificates of discharge, was passed without amendment.

Mr. Ingalis introduced a bill for the erection

of a monument to Abraham Lincoln on the Gettysburg battle field. Referred to the Libeary Committee. Mr. Ingalis offered a long preamble and reso-

Mr. Ingalis offered a long preamble and resolation as to debts due by Southern States on
indian trust funds and on the direct tax of
1861. The resolution directs the Secretary of
the Treasury to furnish the Senate with full information on the subject. Agreed to.

Mr. Frye presented a memorial asking material sid for a structure at Philadelphia commemorating the great events of the first century of national life. He said that it was signed by the Governors of the thirteen original
States, by Mr. Cleveland while President, by all
the Benators and members from the thirteen
original States, and by all the Governors of all
the States of the Union. Referred to the Limary Committee.

ceiginal states, and by all the Governors of all the States of the Union. Heferred to the Library Committee.

Mr. Mitchell then addressed the Senate on the bill for the free coinage of silver. He said the bill was not a demand for the issue of an unimited supply of money, as all agreed that such a nolicy would be suicidal, but to provide for a sufficient amount of circulating medium by which to meet the largely increased and increasing business of the country, and which would tend to check the alarming decline in the value of farms farm products, and other commodities. The question was whether the double standard of money should be restablished, or whether gold alone should continue to be the monetary standard. Should the American idea on that subject be abandoned and that of Great Britain adopted? Mr. Mitchell argued that the only way to restore and secure national prosperity was to provide by law for the free and unlimited coinage of silver bullion into standard silver dollars of the present weight and fineness, and to give to that coinage the debt-paying functions of legal tender, of course with proper restrictions to provide for the silver coinage. All compromises that omitted the recognition of silver as a legal tender money, and that sought to establish its status as a mere merchandise, would, in his judgment fail.

Hense of Representatives.

House of Representatives.

In the House Mr. Dalzell of Pennsylvania called up the election case of Smith agt. Jackson from the Fourth West Virginia district. Mr. Crisp of Georgia raised the question of

consideration. On this vote the Democrats, with three exceptions (Messrs. Buckalew. Covert, and Cowles), refrained from voting. While the Clerk was calling the roll the Speaker was carefully noting the names of those Democrats who were present and not voting. Before the announcement of the vote Mr.

Rogers of Arkansas, who had inadvertently voted in the affirmative, decided to withdraw his vote, but he was met with a storm of objections from the Republican side. Mr. Rogers endeavored to secure a ruling from the Speaker on the question, in order that he might enter an appeal, but the Speaker declined to rule.

Mr. Covert of New York changed his vote from the negative to the affirmative. Permission was then given Mr. Rogers and Mr. Cowles to withdraw their votes. The vote was then announced as standing—Yeas, 161; nays. 2. and Mr. Crisp raised the point of no quorum. The Speaker—The Chair directs the Clerk to record the following names of members present and refusing to vote.

This statement was the signal for a burst of applause from the Republicans and of jeers from the Democrats. The Clerk then proceeded to read the names of Democrats whom the Speaker had jotted down as being present and not voting. tions from the Republican side. Mr. Rogers

the Speaker had jotted down as being present and not voting.

When the name of Mr. Breckinridge of Kentucky was called he stepped into the aisle and in a resounding voice said: "I deny the power of the Speaker to do this, and I announce it as revolutionary." Cheer after cheer (characterized by the Republicans as "the rebel yell") went up from the Democratic side, and it was several minutes before sufficient order was restored to enable the Clerk to continue the reading of the list of names, and while the Clerk was reading half a dozen Democrate were on their feet denouncing the section of the Speaker. were on their feet denouncing the action of the Speaker. Mr. Bland of Missouri roared out that he was

restored to that it is the sear and white the content of the that it is the sear and white the content of the third of the sourt received the short of the speaker and the continuous of the Speaker was trained to great the search of the continuous of the Speaker. An of Perrai of the continuous of the Speaker was trained to right of the Speaker was trained to right of the Speaker was trained and the search of the continuous of the Speaker. The Speaker was trained and the speaker should be searched to the state of the Speaker was trained and the speaker was disorderly, and the statement of the Chair. The Speaker was disorderly, and the statement from the chair would demonstrate to the statement from the chair was demonstrated to the statement from the chair was demonstrated to the statement from the chair was demonstrated to the statement of the Chair. The Speaker was disorderly, and the statement from the chair was demonstrated to the statement from the chair was

VAN WAROUNE & WILLIAMS CO., 60 BOSESSES OF 1 90 SERVICE COMPANY LAWS

everybody present sliently agreed to the fact that there was a quorum. There was no ground on which by any possibility such a bill could be passed constitutionally unless the presence of a quorum was inferred from the fact that no one had raised the questior. All methods of determining the vote were of equal value. The count by the Chair and the count by tellers and the count by tellers and the count by the Chair and the count of the chair and the chair and the chair and the chair and especially in the Parliament of Great Britain. For the Speaker to determine the question whether there was or was not a quorum present by count. It was because that was a determination of actual fact, and the determining of that was intrusted to the presiding officer in almost all instances. So that when the question was raised whether there was a quorum or not, without a special arrangement for determining it, it would be determined by count by the presiding officer. Again, there was a provision in the Constitution which declared that the House might establish rules for compelling the attendance of members. If members could be present and refuse to exercise their functions, and yet not be counted as a quorum, that provision would seem to be entirely nursiory.

The Speaker then read at length Gov. Hill's

a quorum, that provision would seem to be entirely nursiory.

The Speaker then read at length Gov. Hill's decision when presiding officer of the New York Senate, and laughter and applause by the Republicans greeted the reading of sentences where the action of the minority was denounced as rebellious and revolutionary. The Speaker Ignored Mr. Flower's request to have the Republican protest against that decision also read. The reading having been completed, the Speaker said:

"The Chair therefore rules that there is a quorum present within the meaning of the Constitution."

Mr. Crisp said that the decision of the Speaker.

"The Chair therefore rules that there is a quorum present within the meaning of the Constitution."

Mr. Crisp said that the decision of the Speaker was overturning an uninterrupted practice of 100 years, and was going directly in the face of the arguments of distinguished Republicans who had considered this very question. This was the first time in the history of the Government that the Speaker had decided that he could go behind the roll call provided for by the Constitution. This was more than a mere question of rules. It was a constitutional right—the right to have the yeas and nays entered on the journal—and it necessarily followed that when the Constitution said that the yeas and nays should be so entered they could not be added to or taken from. To deny that proposition was to take from the Constitution the value it was intended to possess. He then quoted from Speaker Biaine's ruling on the Force bill, to the effect that the Speaker had not the power to count a quorum and deciared that the decision just made by Speaker Reed would be the foundation of the greatest lexislative frauds ever committed. He also quoted Mr. Garfield as denouncing a similar rule when it was proposed in his time by saying: "Who was to control the seeing of the Speaker?" and "How do we know but that the Speaker may see forty members (for his own purpose) more than there are in the House?"

Mr. Crisp quoted from the remarks of Mr. Reed (the present Speaker) in the same debate, when he used these words: "The constitutional idea of a quorum is not the physical presence of a majority of the members of the House. Triumphant cheers and clapping of hands on the Democratic side and in the galleries.] "I appeal," Mr. Crisp exclaimed, "from Philip drunk to Philip sober. Lanother outburst of applause.]

The Speaker. in his blandest manner and entered the state of the speaker in the succession.

The Speaker. in his blandest manner and en-

drink to Philip sober. IAnother outburst of applause.]

The Speaker, in his blandest manner and entirely free from every trace of excitement, said: "Will the House have the kindness to be in order?" [Laughter.]

Mr. Crisp went on to say: "I thank you for the attention given to my remarks. I have been in earnest. It occurred to me that, unier a stress of circumstances, and considering yourselves to be in a desperate strait, you were about to violate the precedents of a hundred years; that you were about to take from us that which many of your most distinguished statesmen have said was a high constitutional privilege. I desired to present to you the decisions which have been made on that point. I desired to call your attention to arguments made on this floor. I desired to remind you that our tailure to vote is only a temborary thwarting of your purposs, if you have a majority in the House. I desired to appeal to you, not for the purpose of accomplishing this mere temporary object to defeat the precedents of the past, nor to do that which you must feel is a doubtful act under the Constitution. You cannot but feel that there is some doubt of the constitutional right of the Speakerto pursue the course which he has marked out for himself. You are in no way bound to enter on that desperate career; and I desired to appeal to your obligations to protect the Constitution, as men who really believe in fair play, not to endorse this tevolutionary and unconstitutional rights of the Speakerto pursue the confident assurance that there are at least some honorable members who can rise above partisan prejudices, who can respect and will respect the oninions of the House, who will respect the opinions of the fathers, and who will be regarding the rights of the American becople."

Loud cheers from the galleries and general hand-clapping of Democratic members greeted

of that Consitution whose sacredness we all acknowledge, and in which along are vested the rights of the American beople."

Loud cheers from the galleries and general hand-clapping of Democratic members greeted Mr. Crisps peroration. There was complete stillness and apathy on the Hepublican side.

Mr. Cannon replied to Mr. Crisp. He laid down the proposition that by general parliamentary law, and under the Constitution, when a quorum is present, and when that fact is ascertained, and when there is a majority voting in favor of a measure, that measure is adopted, whether it be motion, resolution, or law. He believed that good morals, good Constitution, good law, good-youled public common sense and decency, all demanded of the Spanker, when he announced the fact of the presence of over fifty members more than a quorum and called their names, to declare the result of the vote as adopted by a majority of the House. He believed that thereby the Constitution was satisfied in form and substance, and that the people all over the country would justify the course. He would, therefore, vote to sustain the decision of the Chair. (Applause on the Hepublican side.)

Mr. Carlisie of Kentucky said: "This decision, strictly speaking, is not a question of parliamentary law in the proper sense of the word. It is a question of constitutional law. No Speaker ever sat in that chair and undertook to hold that less than a quorum can pass any bill or vote in this House. Until this morning, I repeat, no presiding officer in this House has ever hold that it was competent for less than a quorum mast participate in the legislation."

Mr. Carlisie then quoted the section of the constitution, which provides for the keeping of a journal and for the entering upon it of the reason and nays when demarded by one-fifth of the members present, and also that section which states that less than a quorum can advorum from days dear members.

"Now, the Constitution," continued Mr. Carlisle, "did not say in express terms that, in our contraction to the s

LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS. DEMOCRATS PREPARED TO RESIST SPRAKER REED'S RULING.

A Pinn of Action Agreed Upon which May Provent Any Vote Being Taken in the House for Home Time-Consultation at the War Office Regarding the Use of Governor's Island for the Landing of Immigrants-Necretary Noble Benies that He is to be Appointed Circuit Judge.

Washington, Jan. 29 .- The Democrats have been in consultation this evening over the crisis in the House, and it is understood that they have decided upon a plan of action to-morrow which will prevent any vote being taken for some time. It is understood that each Democrat who did not vote, but whose name was entered on the journal as being present, will rise to a question of privilege and demand that his name be stricken from the list. The Speaker cannot deny the members the right to make the motion, and, as a roll call is likely to be ordered on each demand, the entire day may be consumed in a filibustering programme. Mr. McKinley has the floor

the purpose of replying to Carlisle, and was quite well satis-to have a night of reflection and study before beginning his difficult task, Members of the House, without regard to party, feel that the present crists is a turning point in parliamentary procedure, and that a precedent is now being made that will govern the action of the House and other parliamentary bodies for many years to come. The leading members on both sides of the House are busy looking up precedent on the action of Speaker Reed, and the opinion is generally expressed that the weight of authority is against him. One of the Democratic members will quote Judge Cocley, who, in his "Constitutional

quote Judge Cocley, who, in his "Constitutional Limitations," takes ground in direct opposition to the course being pursued by Speaker Reed and the Republicans.

An amusing incident not put on the records occurred while the confusion was at its height to-day. A Democratic member from Indiana, whose name Speaker Reed ordered recorded, rushed up to the desk and ordered the Journal Clerk, under threats of holding him personally responsible, to remove his name from the Speaker's list. The Clerk refused, and the member almost used violence in an attempt to have his orders carried out. He was finally scothed by his colleagues, and returned to his seat.

scothed by his coneagues, and restricted whis seat.

Mr. Cowles of North Carolina, who was in a state of unnatural excitement all the afternoon, was on the point once or twice of making a personal attack upon the Speaker, and for a time it looked as though a big row could not be averted. The Speaker's coolness and the adopting of Ben Butterworth's suggestion to let both sides have a fair hearing are all that prevented open warfare.

The House on Tuesday last passed a bill that came from the Committee on Ways and Means, designed to amend the section of the Means designed to amend the section that tariff act of 1883 so as to make plain the intentions of the law makers in framing the section relative to the tariff on slik ribbons. The passage of this bill, however, has tended only to confuse the matter worse than ever. The Secretary of the Treasury says that the bill is useless as it stands. The recent decision of the Supreme Court, which makes necessary the refunding of several millions of dollars to the importers, who puld a duty of 50 per cent, on silk ribboos instead of 20 per cent, they claim they should have paid, was based on the neculiar wording of the tariff act. The bill, which was nassed for the purpose of changing this wording, has left the matter practically as it stood before. This morning Senators Aldrich and Morrell, members of the Finance Committee that now has the bill under consideration, called at the Treasury and talked over the matter with Secretary Windom. The result will be that the Senate committee will amend the bill so that there will be no chance for misconstruction hereafter. The section of the tariff act of 1883, on which the Supreme Court based its decision, began with the words, "hats, materials for," and followed with the names of the artisles that were to be assessed at 20 per cent. To all the lawyers who have examined it, the statute is very plain that the words, "hats, materials for," simply formed a subhead to the paragraph, and were not included in it. The Supreme Court, however, decided that this wording meant that all materials for hats should be assessed at 20 per cent, and rendered the decision refunding the money to the importers accordingly. The lawyers on the Senato Committee say that they are absolutely at a loss to know how any such construction to make the three words, "hats, materials for," a part of the paragraph. When the bill came from the House vesterday the words were repeated just as they were in the original named and Aldrich at once decided that the bill would have no effect in this shape, and they will amend tariff act of 1883 so as to make plain the intentions of the law makers in framing the section

In the executive session of the Senate to-day. after a long list of nominations had been referred and confirmed, Senator Sherman, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, man of the Committee on Foreign Analy, called up the Samoan treaty, which had teen on the calendar with a favorable report for some time. Mr. Sherman made a few remarks explanatory of the terms of the treaty, and suggested that its consideration be proceeded suggested that its consideration be proceeded with. As the hour was late, however, the subject went over, with the understanding that an executive session be ordered as early as rossible to-morrow with a view to having the treaty acted upon. There will be considerable opposition to it, principally on the part of the Democratic Senators, but it is not probable that the treaty will be rejected. In fact, the members of the Foreign Affairs Committee expect to have no trouble in securing its ratification by a large majority.

The following communication, signed by wenty-seven prominent ladies in Omaha, has been received by Mrs. Jeannette M. Thurber. President of the National Conservatory of Music of America:

Music of America:

Dear Maran: We have watched with interest your efforts to establish in this country a Conservatory of Music, where art need not be crippied by financial conderations and where really high-class instruction may be obtained by Americans in their own country at a moderate cost, or free, if need he when exceptional talent coupled with limited means is found. We therefore ask if it is not possible for the National Conservatory to hold an examination in final a which is central for the population of four States, and where trial of the best talent among our people may be had with the view of selecting and establishing scholarsuips for such as may be found most worthy of cultivation.

The minority report of Senator Chandler of the Naval Affairs Committee in opposition to the bill of the committee reported by Senator the bill of the committee reported by Senator Hale providing for the immediate construction of several heavy-armored battleships has attracted considerable attention among the Senators and has been more generally read than any report that has made its appearance for some time. Senator Hale is determined to bring his bill up as soon as possible, and when he does an interesting and vigorous debate will take piace. Senator Hale's bill, of course, represents the views and policy of the Navy Department and the Harrison Administration, while Chandler seems to be opposed to any policy that is different from that which existed when he was Secretary of the Navy. No member of the Naval Committee signed Mr. Chandler's report, so that he is in a very weak minority. He knows a great deal about the work of the Naval Department, however, and perhaps no man in Washington is better posted on the details of the ins and outs of the different navy bureaus than he. He has always been in layor of the construction of monitors, cruisers, and other light and swilt vessels rather than the beavy and more expensive ones now in contemplation, and will be able to make a very reresistent fight in the Senate, although there is no doubt that he will be beaten by the Committee on Naval Affairs. Hale providing for the immediate construction

The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations: following nominations:

Bianche K. bruce of the District of Columbia to be Becorder of Deeds in the District of Columbia. Uses B. Young of New York to be Assistant Surgeon in the Marine Hospital service.

Supervisors of tensus—In New York, Benj. B. Odeli, Jr., Fourth Henj. B. Bobisson. Sixth. Myron W. Van Auken Eighth; fidas J. Douglass, Eleventh.

Fourth-class Postmasters, in New York were to-day appointed as follows: J. N. Frazer at East Islip. A. H. Haskins at Fenton-ville, and W. T. Kellogg at West Danby.

Solicitor Hepburn of the Treasury Depart ment was at the War Department to-day, in consultation with Secretary Proctor and the consultation with Secretary Proctor and the acting Judge Advocate-General in regard to the use of Governor's Island as a place for the landing of immigrants. The island is now used by the army and is the headquarters of Major-Gen. Howard, commanding the Division of the Atlantic. Several questions will have to be determined before the whole or any portion of it can be transferred to the Treasury Department as an immigrant station, not the least important of which are the legal status of the property and the willingness of the military authorities to surrender it, provided they can legally do so.

The Senate in secret session has comfirmed the following numinations:

'amust Bailer, Jr., of Ohio, Assistant Treasurer of the United States at Cincinnati.

Frank W. Mead of New York, surgeon in the Marine Hospital Service.

Edw. Mitchell, United States Athernoy for the Southern district of New York.

Fostmaniers—New York, G. E. McManghion, Schuy-

Secretary Noble denied to-day the truth of the report that he was to be appointed United State Circuit Judge in the circuit made vacant by the promotion of Judge Brewer to the bench of the Supreme Court. Secretary Noble is undoubtedly sincers in his denial. Nevertheless it is true that some time ago he was thinking serjously of accepting this piace if it were offered him. President Harrison's disincilination to have any changes in his Cabinet has probably led to Secretary Noble's decision not to accept a judicial appointment. His determination is not at all pleasing to several Western Senators and Representatives, who would like nothing better than to get Noble out of the Cabinet. There is universal complaint from Congressmen in both Houses who represent Western and Southwestern States that Secretary Noble is almost useless as the head of the Interior Department. They say that he knows nothing about the fand and luddan laws, and that he seems to have no sympathy or regard for the Congressmen whose constituents are deeply interested in these matters. State Circuit Judge in the circuit made vacant

COLLECTOR BRHARDT'S RETURN

He Jokes With His Deputy and Reports Collector Erhard returned from Washing ton yesterday. He walked into his office in the Custom House and saw his Special Deputy, Mr. Charles P. McChiland, acting Collector of the Port in Col. Ethardt's absence, pouring over a pile of papers
"Hello, good morring, Mr. Tribune," was the

Collector's greeting to Mr. McClelland. This was said in a jovial way, and the Collector had a merry twinkle in his eyes. Mr. McClelland returned the greeting with a smile and re-sumed his work. There was a good deal meant in the salutation of the Collector. The fact that he addressed he Special Deputy, a strong Democrat, by the nime of the organ of the Republican party in to United States had a little history in it which transpired while the Collector was in Washington. Just about the time the Collector was whirled into the capial the Tribune printed a savage attack of Mr. McClelland. It spoke of his partisanshp as a Democrat, his labors in the Presidentia year, and charged him with resorting to pecular tactics in Westchester county during the eventful campaign. Then the Tribune wondeed why the Republican Collector of the Port hd retained Mr. McClelland as his special depty. On the following day there was another stack on Mr. McClelland in the Tribung and underneath both of the assaults was the isimation that a Republican Collector of the Pot should not retain such a wicked Democrat itsuch a distinguished place as that held by MrMcClelland. The assaults on Mr. McClelland ent further, and there was the broad intimatin that he should be removed from the sevice. The Collector had read the articles in Vashington and thought it

moved from the sivice. The Collector had read the articles in Vashington and thought it would be a good job to greet the wicked Democrat from jobbs Frry as he did.

Later in the day 6! Erhardt referred to the attacks on Mr. McCilland. There had been a number of them into Tribune. It was an interesting fact that tey were always printed in the absence of Col. rhardt. He said they had given him many smile, and had doubtless furnished good reding for lots of other people. Occasionally a had thought they were not quite fair, and he added without any idea of making any explination, that the writers of these articles scalely understood the situation. In the first pice he was Collector of the Port, and as long she occupied the chair he would exercise its inctions and all its powers. He had full nowledge of the requirements of the officiand had given his oath to see that its affairwere conducted honestiy and loyally, and tobe best of his ability. As long as he was Colletor he would continue to do this, and he word not brook outside interference from any aree whatever; that, in his opinion, would tely to lessen the efficiency of the department uper his control.

Mr. McCillandin the early days of Col. Erhardt's adminifation, frankly notified him that he was ready greet his successor at any time that Col. Erkd telected him. The Collector told Mr. McCilland at the time that when his successor hagen selected he would have no hesitancy in teng Mr. McCilland, but until that time came M McCilland was to continue to do his work, at neither was to speak of the subject of a chage until the Collector had selected the man Col. Erhardt wanted it understood that acks of the kind mentioned on Mr. McCilland's deepfare from the Custom House by one hour opine minute.

"You can't un this Custom House with a state of selection of the state of the wind had collector." The collector had achieved a selection the subject of the was to speak of the state of selection the subject of the would not hasten Mr. McCilland's deprive from the Custom Hou

Cielland's depritive from the Custom House by one hour owne minute.

"You can't un this Custom House with a stick of celery said the Collector; you've got to have men bre, and men who understand the duties of the places and are not afraid to perform them I am responsible to my bondsmen for the legrity of this office, and as long as I am Collect of the Port I shall conduct the affairs ofnis office for the best interests of the merchas and the people who have dealings with not forgetting the protection that is due tithe Government. Perhaps the quicker this innderstood the happier we shall all be."

li be."

Col. Erhardisid that he expected a decision to the control of the contro Col. Erhardiald that he expected a decision from Washingh at any moment settling the fate of Cast Garden and the immigration question. It also now as though the Emigration Board wide be out of existence by April 1. allowing it sixty days required to break the Federal circat with the Foard. There have been son things said to the effect that either the ne Emigration Bureau would be placed in chap of a deputy Collector directly responsible the Collector. or that three Federal Commissioners, each with a salary of \$5.000, would be pointed, and made directly responsible to fretary Windom. Col. Erhardt and this proton would also be settled probably within the or four days. It was learned that the Collector and the people in Washington are serioly considering the use of Bedlow's Islandor Inding immigrants. This matter will at be settled, it is believed, some time this wee

THIGAMES WENT ON.

The Make-Mry Club Scattered by an Oil Fire at Only Temporarily. The Make-erry Euchre Club of Hacken-

sack is compod of eight gentlemen and their wives. Amon the members are James M. Van Valen (genuine "son of a wayback line"), presidt Judge of the Bergen County Court: CountClerk Samuel Taylor; John D. Cole, confidet bookkeeper for Beadleston & Woerz's brew, and other well-known cit-izens of the obutch town who lead in social and church lif

Last night ticlub was making merry over a particularly fiting lunch served by Mr. and Mrs. Elwood Coner. at whose house a contest Mrs. Elwood Cdner, at whose house a contest for prizes wasing held, when Mr. John Banta touched a deale stand and precipitated a Rochester lan on the floor. In an instant flame spread or the floor. Mr. Cole upset the table at whiche was sitting and added a crash of chinto the shricks of the laddes, who were ruskg from the room. Mr. Banta carried the bring lamp outdoors, and the burning oil one floor was extinguished by overlaying it w russ before the damage extended beyonds ruin of a few yards of carpet.

pet.

After the exament had subsided the games were resumeded completed. Mrs. Gardner and Mrs. Johianta took the ladies' favors; Mr. Cole and H Van Sann of the New York Athletic Clubarried off the gentlements prizes after some triangular "play off," in which the wernown skill of County Clerk Taylor (it was lack eye for science) proved of no avail.

First Editio of Thackersy at Auction. At the last ds sale of the Johnson library At the last ds sale of the Johnson library at Bangs's aucticeoms yesterday the first edition of Shelley's "Adone sold for \$2.53 Another/copy, cut down to octavo & brought \$45. "Queen Mab" sold for \$150 Swift's ale of a Tub," drast edition, \$2.2 Fifteen volumes of inhourse first edition, \$2.2 Fifteen volumes of inhourse first edition, \$2.3 Rayard Taylor's books bright ten and twenty cents each. The feature of day's sale was the auction of the first editions of Tkeray. A series of designs in this brought \$20 a time. The "fecond Faneral of Napoleon" brought \$25 a time. The "fecond Faneral of Napoleon" brought abl. In this little book Thackeray a handwriting apps in a note to a friend the Thackeray a handwriting apps in a note to a friend to arch, full of Thackeray & brough to the Napoleon' for \$50, and "Mrs. Ferkins if went for \$50." "Our street," fared worse, for only \$20.3 The sale of automs begins to-day. Highest of all in Leavening Power.-U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Yal Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE NAVAL POLICY BOARD'S REPORT Secretary Tracy Says It Does Not Wholly

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 .- The Secretary of the Navy to-day transmitted to the Senate a report of the so-called Policy Board. The Secretary says that while the report is entitled o consideration by reason of the high profes sional character of the officers who have signed it and the care and ability with which the characteristics of the proposed vessels have been worked out, there are many points covered in the general field of discussion upon which the report must not be understood as representing the views of the Navy Department, In par-ticular the department deems it necessary to say that it not only does not share the doubt and apprehensions of the Board as to the ability of the mechanical industries of the United States to meet the new demands of naval construction, but after repeated communications and conferences with leading firms it is perfeetly satisfied of the capacity of this country to complete the eight battle ships, the authorization of which the department has recom-

to complete the eight battle ships, the authorization of which the department has recommended.

The Secretary then gives an axtract from his annual report suggesting that the navy should ultimately consist of twenty battle ships, twenty coast and harbor defence vessels, and sixt cruisors. Of these 100 vessels, the Secretary says, forty-two are now built or authorized. Of these twenty-three are new unarmored vessels, eight small iron vessels of the old navy which will probably continue in service, eight coast or harbor defenders and three battle ships. To bring the navy up to the total strength suggested in the department's annual report would involve an annual appropriation for construction, including also ordinance, during fifteen years, of about nine millions, or less than half the amount proposed by the programme of the McCann Board.

"The department" the Becretary says, "can not stafe too explicitly that the suggestion for an ultimate force is simply a general exposition of its views touching the problem of naval defence, considered in its completeness and entirety. This general suggestion was not made with any expectation or desire that the United States should at this time adopt or commit itself to an exactly defined policy reaching out so far into the future, it being assumed that each Congress will determine for itself the number of vessels to be authorized during its term, according to the conditions then existing. The actual recommendations of the department were therefore confined to what it deemed the urgent necessity of the present hour—namely, the construction of as large a number of battle ships as might be conveniently undertaken at this time. This number it fixes at eight. In expressing this opinion, which further examination of the question has strongly continued, the department conceived it to be its duty to set forthe present hour—namely, the construction of a complete naval defence, not with a view to engaging the Government to a solution fifteen years in advance, but to arrive at an intell

MRS. MANN SUES MR. HUGGINS. She Wants \$10,000 for Services as House keeper for a Hotel Man.

Mrs. Mary E. Mann has begun suitagainst Samuel J. Huggins of the Cosmopolitan Hotel for \$10,000 for services as housekeeper in his home from Sept. 1, 1883, to Nov. 27, 1889. Ambrose H. Purdy is her lawyer. He says that when this suit is ended he will begin an action for breach of promise of marriage. Francis B. Chedsey, lawyer for Mr. Huggins, has filed an answer to the suit for \$10,000 for services denying that his client owes Mrs. Mann anything and alleging that she worked for one period for \$40 a month and another for \$25 a month, and that the wages have been paid

a month, and that the wages have been paid in full.

Mrs. Mann says that she is the daughter of an English clergyman, and that she met Mr. Hurgins at the Cosmopolitan Hotel in September, 1893. She claims that he represented himself as a widower, and induced her to become his housekeeper, and subsequently recognized her as his wife. Then, according to Mrs. Mann, she found that he was not a widower. She says that one day, not long ago, the original Mrs. Huggins appeared at the house, and said she had been in a hospital, but had recovered, and would resume her place in the family, and that Mrs. Mann would have to go. All this is denied by Mr. Huggins as "an outrageous lie," He says that though his wife is an invalid and was in a hospital once, she has been at home for the last three years, and that Mrs. Mann has sued him in revenge for his having discharged her because she got drunk.

MUST RETURN TO THE SHIP.

Miss Kaplan's Child Not to Have the Privilege of Being Born an American.

Under a recent decision of the Treasury Danartment, any female immigrant whose child is born here thereby becomes entitled to stay in the country, whether she is or is not able to take care of herself. Commissioners Stephenson and Ridgway, with this decision in mind, determined yesterday to put back on the National line steamship England Besche Kap-National line steamship England Besche Kaplan, a Russian Jewess, 17 years old, who is about to become a mother. The girl was landed at Castle Garden yesterday morning from the England. She said she had no money and no friends in America. Her betrayer, a young Russian Jew named Sableerstein, who is also her first cousin, deserted her three months ago and came here. Her father paid her iare here.

Secretary Jackson was instructed to notify the Collector of the Commissioners intention, and send him a copy of the girl's affidavit. The girl will be put aboard the England to-day, so her child may be born under the English flag and she thus may lose her right to become an American paurer. The Commissioners do not think the National line will object to the arrangement.

HAMILTON, Ont., Jan. 29 .- The romantic marriage of Mr. A. Percy Walker and Miss Emily Herald had its sequel in a divorce case. The wedding was colebrated in Dundas in 1884 by the Rev. Rural Dean Fornerst. The groom was then only 20 years of age, and was employed as a clerk in the Bank of Commerce. The bride was about 18 years old, and was the daughter of the late W. M. Herald, mano manufacturer of this city. The young counied rove out to Dundas, were married, and returned to this city, the bride returning to her home and the groom to his. Shortly afterward the groom left this city and has been living in different places since. His present place for esidence is Brooklyn. The action for divorce is brought by Mrs. Walker on the grounds that both were under age and that they never lived together as man and wife. The Hon. J. M. Gibson will shortly go to Ottawa to urge upon the Divorce Committee of the Senate the claims of Mrs. Walker. was then only 20 years of age, and was em-

A Trotting Park Sold by Auction,

SAUGUS, Mass., Jan. 29.-The old Franklin Riding Park, which has held great prominence in the world of horse flesh and on which many an exciting heat has been trotted over the mile ground, was sold by auction to-day for \$17,600 subject to a \$14,000 mort-gage by Dr. Smith of Saugus. In 1858-9 Dan Mace operated it and it was during this last date that flora Temple and George H. Fatchen trotted their famous races. The premises contain a hotel, two barns, sheds, 45% acres of ground, and all the fittures of a first-class trotting park, and were purchased by Roward H. Heffer-an of Lynn for a syndicate of thirteen. auction to-day for \$17,650, subject to a \$14,000 more

Absolutely the Best.

Superior Beng Powder, but will keep moist and sweet.

Housekeers should know that cake and other articles of food requir-

FOR THE STATE CHAMPIONSHIP. Many of Our Best Amateurs Show How

The final bouts of the Pastime Athletic Club's boxing tournament were held at Parens Hall last evening, and, though there was no such jam as marked Saturday night's preliminaries, the management was excellent and the bouts interesting, although considerable disapproval was expressed at several of the decisions. The officials of the evening were : Beferee, Il. E. Buermeyer, New York A. C.; judges, Or. Ramon Guiteras, New York A. C., and S. J. Corne Manhatian A. C.; timers R. Stoll, New York A. C., and S. D. ree, Pastime A. C.; announcer, F. W. Burns, Pas

nard lighting at the call of time, our wars rather wild. Farrell was very effective with a leit-hand swing and body blow. The ducking of both men was very elever, eliciting the ad-miration of the crowd. The round closed greatly in Farrell's favor.

Shields forced the fighting in the second Shields forced the fighting in the second

the referee awarded Harney the bout, a decision that brought forth some applause and much disapproval.

The next was the second bout in the lightweight class between J. Mullen, West End A. C., and T. Waish, Nonparell A. C. This proved to be the most interesting and scientific bout of the evening, and the clever display brought down the house. Mullen is a ratifing two-handed fighter, and in the first round had slightly the best of it. The second and third rounds were beautiful exhibitions of the art of hitting, stopping, countering, and getting away, although Walsh's superior length gave him quite an advantage over the Newark man. The latter's left lends and right-hand follows were the features of the rounds. Another round was expected by the anxious crowd, but the judges agreed on Walsh, another decision that caused considerable adverse criticism.

The irrepressible Marcella and Jesse Bellefield, the colored mascots of the Scottish-American Athletic Club, were then foisted upon an unsuspecting audience and gave their chestnutty exhibition.

E. Schneering of the Pastime Athletic Club then sparred a bye he had drawn in the 120-pound class with a boxer from the Lexington Athletic Club, who bore the rather familiar name of Jim Crow. This bout was as tame as the usual bye, and a sigh of relief went up at its finish.

The final bout of the middle-weight class

the usual bye, and a sigh of relief went up at its finish.

The final bout of the middle-weight class was between M. McAuliffe and N. Callen, both members of the Bridge Athletic Club. McAuliffe was a sure winner.

The final bout of the bantam class followed between Murphy and Mulroy, the boxer who had made such a ridiculous showing with Hagen. Everybody expected a walkover for the Pastime man, but, to the surprise of all, the National man developed excellent fighting tactics. Murphy's cleverness and straight hitting had their weight with the judges, and he received the verdict.

Following came the final of the 120-pound received the verdict.

Following came the final of the 120-pound special, and the contending gladiators were Farrell and Schneering. Schneering was the veter.

Farrell and Schneering. Schneering was the final of victor.

The wind-up of the evening was the final of the light-weight class between Waish and Harney, and resulted in a hurricane and surprising final. Over the stage they struggled, slogging right and left. The house was on its feet in an instant, and the only uproar of the evening arose, the audience shouting wild instructions at their respective favorites. Harney's rushes were fast tiring Waish, who was staggering blindly trying to avoid punishment ney's rushes were fast tiring Walsh, who was staggering blindly trying to avoid punishment and last out the requisite four minutes. At this critical moment Harney went to eleces, and both men leaned against each other and fuffiely attempted to strike. Harney recovered elightly and managed to strike a few weak blows before the call of time. The judges agreed on the Pastime man, a manifestly unfair decision, for Walsh had far the best of the two first rounds, and the childish hitting on the part of Harney in the last round hardly counterbalanced the long lead the Nonparell man had obtained.

Referes Buermyer made a ridiculous blunder in handing the medal to Walsh. When Harney's second attempted to secure it another fight was imminent, and the services of a policeman were necessary before Walsh would surrender his unlawful prize.

Many Victims of a Swindler. *** LAPORTE, Ind., Jan. 29 .- Adelbert L. Brown, attorney, insurance and real estate agent, has skipped for parts unknown, leaving creditors to the amount of \$30,000. He has been in busi ness here a number of years. He worked many schemes, the principal one being to give a mortgage and then a second one, ostensibly

Orphaus See "The Prince and the Pauper." In response to an invitation sent by little Elsie Leslie four hundred bright-faced, neatly dressed little orphans from the Roman Cath olfe Orphan Asylum completely filled the bal cony of the Broadway Theatre yesterday after noon at the performance of "The Prince and the Pauper." The girls were in charge of Mrs. the Pauper." The girls were in charge of Mrs. James J. O'Donohue, Mrs. Thomas O'Donohue, Mrs. James J. Träynor. Mrs. G. Rhinelander Dillon, Miss Reilly, and Mrs. Thomas S. Brennan, while the boys were under the watchful eye of Mr. John D. Crimmins. Many of the children had never been to a theatre before, and their smazement at Miss Lesile's rapid changes knew no bounds. At the end of the third act the young Colonel of the Cadet Corps connected with the asylum presented Miss Lesile with a magnificent basket of roses on behalf of the children.

Bringing White Caps to Account.

Indianapolis, Jan. 29 .- A determined ef-

Navigation on the Hudson to Poughkcepute POUGHKEEPSIE, Jan. 29 .- The steamer John Potofike Ereik, Jah. 29.—The Steamer John L. Hasbrouck came up from New York last night, having a barge laden with over three hundred tons of drewood in tow. The steamer and barge found new see an Inch and a half thick all the way from West Point here, and the copper on the barge was hadly torm. The weather in the lindson valley ised been very mild, and the sun and south wind have cut the ice considerable, so that but very little has been visible here to the sun and south wind have cut the less than the sun and south wind have cut the less than the sun and south wind have cut the less than the sun and south wind have cut the less than the sun and south wind have cut the less than the sun and south wind have cut the less than the sun and south wind have cut the less than the sun and south wind have cut the less than the sun and south wind have cut the less than the sun and south wind have cut the less than the sun and south wind have cut the sun and south wind have cut the sun and sun ing a leaveng agent will not dry up quickly if raised with Cleveland's

The first bout of the evening brought together James Farrell and M. Shields, representatives of the 120-pound class. Both started hard fighting at the call of time, but were

miration of the crowd. The round closed greatly in Farrell's favor.

Shields forced the fighting in the second round, but Farrell met him willingly and completely outfought the Pastime man. Farrell received the judges' decision.

Two bantams were the next to face sach other—Tim Murphy of the Pastimes and J. Jimbalbo of the National A. C., and an exciting set-to was looked for. Jimbalbo fought desperately, but Murphy's leit-hand jabs weie too much for him and Murphy received the judges' unanimous decision.

The next go was also in the bantam class, between D. Hagen, Pastime Athletic Club, and T. Muiroy of the National Athletic Club, and T. Muiroy of the National Athletic Club, and T. Muiroy of the National Athletic Club. This resulted in the most laughable contest ever witnessed at a boxing tournament. Both men swung wildly from one side of the stage to the other, and how any of the blows delivered ever managed to land was as much a mystery to the contestants as to the audience. The crowd nearly went crazy when both contestants atopped fighting to argue a point as to whether a foul blow had been struck. After three excruciating rounds the judges decided that Mulroy had made the most attempts to land, and he was awarded the bout.

The first bout in the light-weight class followed. H. Stevenson and Owen Harney being the contestants, both of the Pastime Athletic Club. This was a flerce fight from the start, and though Harney completely overshadowed his opponent, the little man more than held his own. Both fought gamely to the call of time, and upon the judges disagreeing, the referre a warded Harney the bout, a decision that brought forth some applause and much disapproval.

a mortgage and then a second one, ostensibly to get money to release the first, but he always forgot to cancel the prior one, thus getting two loans on one mortgage. His most shameful trick was played on Mrs. Conden, whose hushand died not long ago, leaving a life insurance policy of \$1,500 in the New England Life Insurance Company, for which Brown was agent. The money coming through his hands, Brown persuaded the widow to loan it to him on his unsecured note. Now she is benniless, with four children to support. Beveral insurance companies represented by him are out about \$1,000 each.

fort to bring a band of White Caps to instice was made to-day at Brownstown. Seven men were arraigned, accused of committing an as sault on John C, Warner, and the evidence was submitted to Judge Collins, and he will give his decision on next Monday. The trial showed that Warner was seized in bed, blindfolded, and was fastened to a tree where he was terribly beaten with hickors switches. He identified only one of his assailants, while his wife swore to the identity of three others.

The same night there was an attempt to do violence to Andrew Slate, but he made a desperate resistance with a corn knife and beat the White Caps off. He identified all the defendants, and two not heretofore included among them. submitted to Judge Collins, and he will give

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INSPECTOR WHEELER WAS A DESERTER

His Effort to Secure Reinstatement as a War Veteran Leads to His Exposure. The Aqueduct Commissioners appointed

Wallace W. Wheeler an inspector of tunnels and masonry in the engineer corps of the aque-duct in November, 1885, at a salary of \$1,500 a year. He was known to the Commissioners and was down upon the pay roll as W. W. Wheeler. In November. 1888, Wheeler was discharged for carelessness and incompetency. after having been suspended for some months Recently Wheeler applied to the Commissioners for reinstatement on the ground that he was a war veteran, and, under the civil service rules, could not be lawfully removed until he had been found guilty by the Commissioners. In support of his claim to reinstatement, Wheeler submitted to the Commissioners what purported to be a duly certified extract from purported to be a duly sertined extract from the records of the Adjutant General's office of the State of Connecticut, to the effect that Wil-liam W. Wheeler had served during the war as a private in the Second Regiment of Connecti-cut Artillery, was wounded in January, 1864, and honorably discharged in July, 1864. The Commissioners learned then, for the first time, that Wheeler claimed that his first name was William.

and honorably discharged in July, 1865. The Commissioners learned then, for the first time, that Wheeler claimed that his first name was William.

The Commissioners reinstated Wheeler, and a warrant for his back pay, amounting to \$800, was drawn in his favor. Meantime Capt. Moses W. Cartwright of the 162d street police dropped into the Acquedust Commissioners' office, the passed Wheeler as he stepped into the office, and nodded to him. A clerk asked Capt. Cartwright if he knew Wheeler, and the Captain said that he had worked as foroman in Wheeler's father's tanners near Monitcello. N. Y., and had known Wheeler for twenty-live years. Then the circumstances of Wheeler's claim for reinstatement were told to Capt. Cartwright, and he said emphatically that Wheeler, and that he was not an honorably discharged veteran of the war, but a deserter.

The Commissioners appealed to District Attorney Fellows, and he directed Deputy Assistant District Attorney Lindsay to look isto Wheeler's military record.

From the register in the War Department at Washington Mr. Lindsay learned that Wallace W. Wheeler was mustered into the 143d New York Volunteers, as First Lieutenant and regimental quartermaster. on Oct. 8, 1862, and that he absented himself from his regiment, without leave, on or about July 10, 1863, while under arrest upon charges of drunkenness on duty, absence without leave, disposing of Government property, including a horse, and appropriating the proceeds to his own use, breach of arrest and neglect of duty. The record furnished to Mr. Lindsay by the War Department further showed:

From September, 1801, to March, 1864, this office made sever siffort to have Wheeler arrested, but failed. His regiment, in the mean time, was sent from the service on March 28, 1882, on orders from the Service on March 28, 1884, on orders from the Department of the Cumberland.

The Commissioners' complaint was submitted to the Gromaer of the Gumberland.

missed from the service on March 28, 1884, on orders from the Department of the Cumberland.

The Commissioners' complaint was submitted to the Grand Jury, and they indicted Wheeler for an attempt to commit grand larceny in the first degree in attempting to obtain money—his back pay of \$800—by means of false pretences. Recorder Smyth issued a bench warrant, and Detective Bergeant Reilly endeavored to find Wheeler. But he had got wind, apparently, of the indictment, and kept out of the city until yesterday, when Bergeant Reilly arrested him in the Stewart building. He was arraigned before Recorder Smyth in the General Sessions. He pleaded not guilty, and in default of \$1,500 was committed to the city prison to await trial. The theory of the prosecution is that Wheeler, who knew that his name had appeared on the pay roll of the Aqueduct Department only as W. W. Wheeler, searched the war records of several States until he found the name of an honorably discharged soldier of the same name and initials, and then boildly claimed his record.

MOBBED BY HIS NEIGHBORS Their Indignation at Howlands's Treat

SHABON, Pa., Jan. 29.—Charles Rowlands, young man of this city, was besieged by inturiated neighbors at his home early this morning, and almost mobbed for ill-treating his wife, who had been compelled to seek refuge at her parents' home to escape personal violence. Rowlands was just about to move the furniture when the crowd, composed mainly of women, chased him into the house and kept up a continual racket with tin pans an

kent up a continual racket with tin pans and volleys of abusive epithets. When Rowlands opened the door he was assaulted with missies of all kinds, and became so angry that he went into a ft. It required powerful remedies to bring him through.

This afternoon as he lay in bed he drank liquid ammonis and called for a revolver, saying he wanted to end his life. Physicians pumped the poison out of him, but he is in a critical condition to-night. The action of the neighbors meets with no disapproval on the part of the people who are acquainted with the circumstances.

Two Young Ladies Expelled from a Normal Behool,

BRIDGEWATER, Jan. 29 .- The expulsion of two of the young ladies from the Bridgewater Normal School has started all sorts of rumors. No definite charges are made against them. Their actions showed that they were more ready for a "lark" than for study, and as they were demoralizing the other students, Princi-pai Boyden told them to pack their trunks and go home. Nothing worse than indiscreetness is alleged against these young women. They were much fonder of going into stores and talking with the clerks and visiting various offices on one errand or another than seemed proper in young women who were in training for the serious life work of teaching; but the crowning misdemeanor was their habit of riding a tandem tricycle. This was, in the eyes of the good old Puritanical townspecole, an unpardonable crime, and pressure was brought to bear upon the faculty, which resulted in the expulsion of the young ladies. They were to have graduated yesterday, but their summary dismissal last week has put an end to whatever aspirations they may have had for sheepskins, which would authorize them to teach the young ideas how to shoot. go home. Nothing worse than indiscreetness

He Forged Comedian Crane's Name On Tuesday morning a district messenger boy presented at the box office of the Star Theatre a card calling for two seats signed 'Crane." It was subsequently learned that Mr. Crane had not signed any order for seats In the evening the man who presented the tickets was questioned by Manager Burnham. tickets was questioned by Manager Burnham. He said that he was an employee of Brokaw Brothers, and had bought the tickets from J. Frank Auborn for \$1.25 each, and that Auborn was to return and sell him more tickets the next day. Yesterday morning Auborn visited Brokaw Brothers and was arrested.

Mr. Crane was unable to appear against Auborn in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday, and Justice White remanded the accused. Auborn lives at 81 West Nineteenth street. He served a term in the Edmira Reformatory for obtaining money on a bogus check.

Joe Jefferson Sued for \$6,000

CHICAGO, Jan. 27 .- A suit for \$6,000 was begun yesterday in the Superior Court against Joseph Jefferson, now playing at McVicker's Theatre. The preliminary papers were filed by an attorney acting for Lawyer Charles C. Copeland, receiver for the firm of Benjamin Wentworth. The lawyer is trying to surround the matter with mystery. Mr. Jefferson prefesses ignorance of the merits of the matter. There must be some mistake about it," said he to-day. I know Mr. Wentworth. He is related to me by marriage, but I know of no reason why he should sue me. I have received no information about it."

